

S. P. C. A. STICKS TO ITS CASTLE

HAINES FACTION WINS ON VOTE
TO SELL THE BUILDING.

Reformers Score a Few Points and Reporters Are Admitted to the Meeting
Plan to Ask the Mayor to Appoint
Three Investigators Is Defeated.

The affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had a pretty good raking over yesterday at the adjourned annual meeting. The meeting lasted three hours and was a scrap from beginning to end.

By a unanimous vote the members adopted a report calling upon the board of governors to make certain reforms, one being the publication in detail of the income and disbursements of the society. President Haines and his friends accepted this, but when the reformers tried to get a resolution passed to sell "the palace," as the society's building was called, the Haines party rallied and defeated it, 31 to 28. They also defeated an attempt made to change the by-laws so that the members would have the power to remove an officer by a two-thirds vote of those present.

The meeting was thrown open to reporters after a fight that lasted fifteen minutes. When the members arrived they found the entrance barred by two of Mr. Haines's men dressed like policemen. When any one started for the elevator one of Mr. Haines's assistants rushed for him with a long typewritten list of the names of the members. It didn't matter what any one said. If his or her name was not on the list there was no upstairs for them. Enough of the reformers did get up, however, to start the fight to throw open the meeting, and presently Mr. Haines and another man invited the reporters up. Mr. Haines insisted upon shaking hands with each reporter.

As soon as the reporters entered, Gordon Knox Bell read the report of the accounts, Haines & Sells. The report showed a total income for 1905 of \$8,142, and disbursements of \$8,028. There was a decrease in income of \$1,159, compared with the previous year and an increase in disbursements of \$6,513. The report said that proper accounts had not been kept, that it had not been the practice to take inventories, that there was no record kept of outstanding liabilities, that assets were carried in excess of market values and that no appraisers had ever been made of real estate. Restricted bequests were not, in every case, found to agree with the terms of such bequests, one fund, the Fogg fund of \$10,000, having been "erroneously" written off the books, while another fund, the Hammond fund, had been increased "erroneously" each year by the amount of the accredited income of the fund. The accounts recommended a thorough revision of the system of expense and income accounts. They further say:

The reports in the past have been those of cash received and cash disbursed. The public nature of the service rendered and the fact that the estate is held and operated by trustees for the public interest, it is felt that there should be a full presentation of the activities of the society to the public.

This report was unanimously adopted, and then the report of the conference committee was called for by the reform party. The report, which was read by Richard Welling, recommended that a nominating committee of five of the members and five of the managers be appointed and also that the by-laws should be changed to provide for the notification of members of all meetings. It also recommended:

That in the next and all future published reports full details of the income and disbursements of the society's funds be given, that such reports include the certificate of a reputable firm of public accountants, and that a list of the employees, their salaries, of service, duties and compensation of each, be included in such reports.

Another recommendation was that the society advertise more widely and that the board of managers hereafter be elected in classes. The resolutions embodied in this report were adopted.

There hadn't been a sign of any trouble so far, but it started right away when Mr. Opyk, one of the reformers, offered three resolutions. One of these reduced the vice-presidents from ten to three and the executive committee from fifteen to twelve. That went all right, Mr. Haines giving no dissenting assent, and so did the next (that notices be sent to members of all special meetings).

Mr. Opyk's third resolution was that the members have the power to remove any officer by a two-thirds vote of those present. This met opposition, and Mr. Opyk, seeing that the majority was against him, finally withdrew it. Then Charles H. Jesup offered a resolution that the managers fix what should constitute a quorum at each meeting.

"Now you are going to deprive us of what little power we have," said Mr. Opyk, but the resolution went through and Mr. Haines looked pleased.

F. D. S. Bethune, who acted as secretary, bobbed up with a resolution that the society invite the Mayor to select an investigating committee of "three eminent, outside citizens" to report to the public. Mr. Bethune said that he had talked with the Mayor before he came to the meeting.

"The Mayor said he would be very glad to appoint such a committee," he continued, "because he believes this is a quasi-public organization and should be investigated. We are on the defensive. The society has been arraigned and has never replied to the charges."

Col. Ehrhart finally got the floor. Col. Ehrhart is not beloved by Mr. Haines. When he told how he had tried to get the accountants' report as one of the managers and had failed Mr. Haines was heard to direct Frederic R. Couderc, who was presiding, to call upon him next.

"I hadn't meant to speak at this meeting," said Mr. Haines, "but the statements made by Col. Ehrhart are so at variance with the truth that I must."

Mr. Haines then requested an old charge of his that in 1899 Col. Ehrhart had been chairman of an auditing committee that had never made a report. "Nevertheless," said he, "we received certain large bills for the work."

The resolution calling upon the Mayor to investigate was put to a vote then. Chairman Couderc held that the "noes" had it, and wanted to know if moving him not wanted to adjourn, but the assault on the citadel was yet to come.

Col. Hawkins started that by saying: "We made a great mistake in taking the money saved by Mr. Bergh's prudence and placing it in this palace. Mr. Bergh four

BINGHAM'S FIRST SHAKUP.

INSPECTOR McLAUGHLIN TO HEAD
DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Four Inspectors, Two Captains and Three Sergeants Shifted—Ten Soft Snaps Abolished and 78 Men Added to Force on Patrol—O'Brien to Boss Traffic.

The first shakedown under the new regime was announced yesterday when Commissioner Bingham made public the transfer of four inspectors, two captains and three sergeants. The Commissioner sidestepped all questions. He requested the reporters to obtain the list from Chief Inspector Cortright.

The most important transfer is that of Inspector William McLaughlin from the fourth inspection district, which includes the new Tenderloin, to the Detective Bureau, where he will replace Acting Inspector Stephen O'Brien, whose real activity has been in his direction of the traffic squad and the police school of instruction, will continue in charge of those departments.

Inspector McLaughlin was placed in charge of the Detective Bureau by Supr. Byrne in 1902, when Byrne became head of the force. He will probably ask permission to name his own chief of staff and it is expected that he will pick Sergeant James Dunn, who has always been with him. Acting Captain McAuley was O'Brien's right hand man. He will remain in the bureau for the present.

Inspector Richard Walsh goes from the first inspection district to the fourth. The fifth includes the upper East Side. The fourth is a more important district. Inspector George P. Titus will have charge of the fifth district. He was formerly borough inspector of The Bronx. The Bronx and Queens have been added to the district under the supervision of Borough Inspector Nicholas Brooks of Brooklyn. The Bronx was a regular inspection district in charge of Inspector McCloskey.

Capt. George C. Liebers, who was recently made a captain and sent from Brooklyn to the command of the Church street precinct, is transferred to the Gates avenue station in Brooklyn. Capt. John J. McNally, who was sent from Church street to Gates avenue at the time of Liebers's promotion, returns to his old command. His restoration to his former command is in the nature of a vindication.

Sergt. Thomas W. Walsh, whose transfer from the Criminal Courts squad to the Alexander avenue station in The Bronx was announced by Commissioner Bingham on January 20 and then revoked after Magistrate McAvoy and Zeller had had a conference with the Commissioner, was ordered yesterday from the Criminal Courts to desk duty at the Grand Central police station. His place will be taken by Sergt. Franklin Germann, who leaves the Grand Central.

When Walsh's transfer was first announced by the Commissioner it was understood that it had been made at the request of Detective Sergeant Charles Stripp, who was sent to the Criminal Courts from the Gates avenue station. When the Commissioner revoked his order transferring Stripp, the order sending Stripp to the Criminal Courts building was allowed to remain in effect and he has done desk duty there. Yesterday when Walsh was ordered to the Grand Central police station Stripp was transferred to the Detective Bureau.

Chief Inspector Cortright had nothing to say in regard to the reasons for the transfers.

Commissioner Bingham's story of the day's work began with a little joke when he announced to the reporters at the afternoon session:

"I suppose you will be pleased to learn that I've fired Slattery."

The reporters stared in amazement at the Commissioner's secretary, who grinned back cheerfully, while the Commissioner explained that he didn't mean his secretary, but Thomas F. Slattery, a probationary policeman, who had, as the Commissioner expressed it, "behaved badly in the school of instruction."

The Commissioner also announced that he had sent sixty-eight new men out on duty and added ten more to the working part of the force by abolishing the new boys' squad of four men and sending six bike cops from the timing stations on upper Broadway to report for duty at the City Hall station. The new boys' squad was supposed to see that the boys had permits, sell papers and were not under age. The Commissioner intimated that they had not worked very hard. The bike cops had been working on a scheme for timing automobiles and had been caught by Commissioner Bingham said that he was afraid they would catch cold up in The Bronx.

AT THE ANAWANDA WANTED COP

C. U. Man, Trying to Halt a Customer, Says John J. Murphy Shook Him Away.

Frederick Bliss, of the Bliss Brothers Company, dealers in provisions at 908 Sixth avenue, was called on the telephone at his residence, 135 East Forty-ninth street, last night by Lawyer Hugh O. Pentecost, who said that a customer of Mr. Bliss's was wanted in the Jefferson Market prison and asked Mr. Bliss to bail him out.

Bliss communicated with Magistrate Joseph Moss and Moss told Bliss to head up. Bliss then called John J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader. Bliss said that he was in the Jefferson Market prison and was wanted in the club house.

After finding Kennedy and getting the regular bond blank filled out, Bliss started with Kennedy for the club. Bliss said that he was a member of the Citizens' Union, says that he formerly lived at 343 East Nineteenth street, which is in the Eighteenth district, and was vice-president of the Good Government Club.

When he and Kennedy reached the sidewalk in front of the Anawanda Club they found a crowd of about twenty-five men waiting around John J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader. Bliss said that he was doing with that stuff.

Kennedy explained and Murphy took Kennedy up into the club rooms, but according to Bliss, told him to "beat it." Bliss went to the East Twenty-second street police station and advised him to get a warrant if he had any case.

Bliss went home and his customer wasn't bailed.

REDUCED RATES TO MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND OTTAWA FROM FEBRUARY 1st to 11th by New York Central Line. For particulars inquire of ticket agents.—Adt.

SAYS OIL CHARTER WAS FORGED.

Jerome's Insurance Plans.

Two of His Regular Assistants Are Now Going Over the Testimony—Jordan of the Equitable Is in Colorado; William T. McIntyre Heard From in Baltimore.

District Attorney Jerome will leave town today for Lakewood, Conn. He will remain away a week, and probably no move will be made by his office against insurance officials until he returns. The District Attorney has assigned Assistants Kresel and Nutt to the insurance cases, and it is understood that he will enlist the services of one, and perhaps two, special prosecutors.

A special Grand Jury will be called early in February to consider the evidence in the insurance cases. Mr. Jerome's two assistants are busy day and night going over the testimony taken before the Arms' long committee. It is practically certain that they now have two or three cases fixed in mind. Mr. Jerome declines to discuss any phase of the insurance affairs.

It was learned yesterday that the Equitable Life Assurance Society has at last looked something about the long lost Thomas D. Jordan, ex-controller of the society and special guardian of the yellow dog fund. He is said to be on a ranch in Colorado. Whether his grown son, Frank, who testified before the Arms' long investigating committee that he didn't know whether his father was dead or alive, has heard the good news yet wasn't learned yesterday.

It was learned further yesterday that another of the Equitable's lost sheep, William T. McIntyre, James H. Hyde's right hand man, has turned up in Baltimore. The secretary of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company issued a statement yesterday in which he said, among other things:

"The Mutual Reserve Life is a membership corporation, the actual members of which are alone entitled to vote."

"A total of nine persons only who applied for admission to the annual meeting were denied. None of these were members. Five claimed to hold proxies which, however, had not been registered; nor were any of these five, as required by the charter, members. Of the other four, one admitted his proxy to have lapsed, one was an assignee, one represented her husband's proxy and one represented his wife's."

The statement says further that the personal notices of the meeting were mailed to every policyholder; that the extreme care taken by the company in determining the qualifications of those applying for admission to the meeting was due largely to the severe questioning to which the officers of mutual companies were subjected on this very point in the recent investigation; that the discussion at the meeting was "at times animated, but in no way acrimonious," and that every question asked by a policyholder was fully and frankly answered.

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Martin succeeded Israel W. Durham, late boss of Philadelphia, as Insurance Commissioner in July last. Forster is understood to be willing to explain the disposition of the money. The actuary collects fees directly from the insurance companies, and accounts to no one. The supposition has always been that the Insurance Commissioner received these fees.

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He Is Not Dissatisfied With His Place as Reuben Reference.

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Transvaal and Orange River to Have Representative Government.

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SETON, TOO, CONVICTED.

Sent to the Toms to John Colmey, His Fellow Swindler.

Charles Augustus Seton, who has been on trial since Monday in Part III, General Sessions, was found guilty late yesterday afternoon by the jury that has been hearing his case. The charge against Seton was grand larceny in that he had fleeced the promoters of the Houston, Galveston and Interurban Railroad out of \$4,800.

Col. Charles T. C. Colmey, alias Kid Murray, was brought into court before the noon recess to be identified as a frequent visitor to Seton's office. The identification was made by a stenographer formerly employed by Seton. Col. Colmey was as chipper as a country bridegroom, although he had been convicted of swindling the day before. He smiled and bowed from right to left as he was led back to the Toms. Seton had denied on the stand that he knew Colmey. Before charging the jury Recorder Goff directed that Seton's wife be escorted from the court room. The Recorder doesn't like scenes in court.

A Wednesday was fixed as the day for sentence.

KING PETER A PRISONER.

Murderers of Alexander and Queen Draga in Control in Serbia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, Jan. 25.—A despatch from Belgrade, Serbia, represents King Peter as being practically the prisoner of those who were responsible for the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. It quotes a near relative of the King as saying that the officers who participated in the events of June 11, 1903, are beasts. If one of them desires advancement, a place at court or any other position, his demand cannot be refused. He added:

"If we ventured to refuse, the fate of the Obrenovitches would be ours. Besides, the financial situation is miserable. Matters cannot possibly go on in this way. I fear all our grandeur will soon be over. It is impossible to hold out much longer."

WHITE SOCKS FOR "UNCLE JOE."

They Match His Gaiters and Were Made in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The people of South Carolina insist upon supplying Speaker Cannon with wearing apparel. The latest contribution from that State to the Speaker's wardrobe is a pair of white yarn socks. They are the gift of the "Kowis Courier" force of Marshall, S. C. The socks are made of the same material as the gaiters that were presented to the Speaker some time ago. With his new homespun suit, which also came from South Carolina, and his gaiters and his new socks, the Speaker is a walking advertisement of the industries of the State. Some people at the Capitol said to-day that the socks might have been intended as an intimation that the Speaker was getting cold feet in the face of the insurgent onslaught against the House organization.

"That's not true," said a friend of the Illinois statesman. "I would suggest that the Speaker give the socks to Representative Babcock."

The Stateside insurgents who went down in defeat in the House yesterday were led by Mr. Babcock.

ROOSEVELT'S ADVICE ASKED.

U. S. Attorneys in the Beef Trust Cases Appeal to President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The crisis in the beef trust controversy was reached to-day. President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Moody were called upon for advice in the trial of the packers. Long telegrams setting forth the status of the case were sent by United States Attorney Morrison and Assistant Attorney-General Pagan, with a request for suggestions as to action to be taken.

According to these messages, the question of law involved are of such a new character that the advice of the President of the United States and his advisers is considered necessary.

When court was called at 2 P. M. it was announced that further conference of the attorneys had been deemed desirable and that the participants would not be ready to proceed before 10 A. M. to-morrow.

TERRORIST CAPTURED.

One of the Group That Has Undertaken to Assassinate Count Witte.

Special Cable Despatch